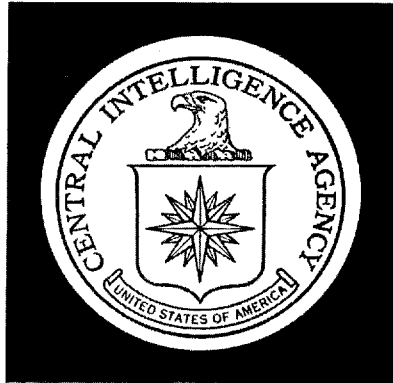


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Central Intelligence Bulletin

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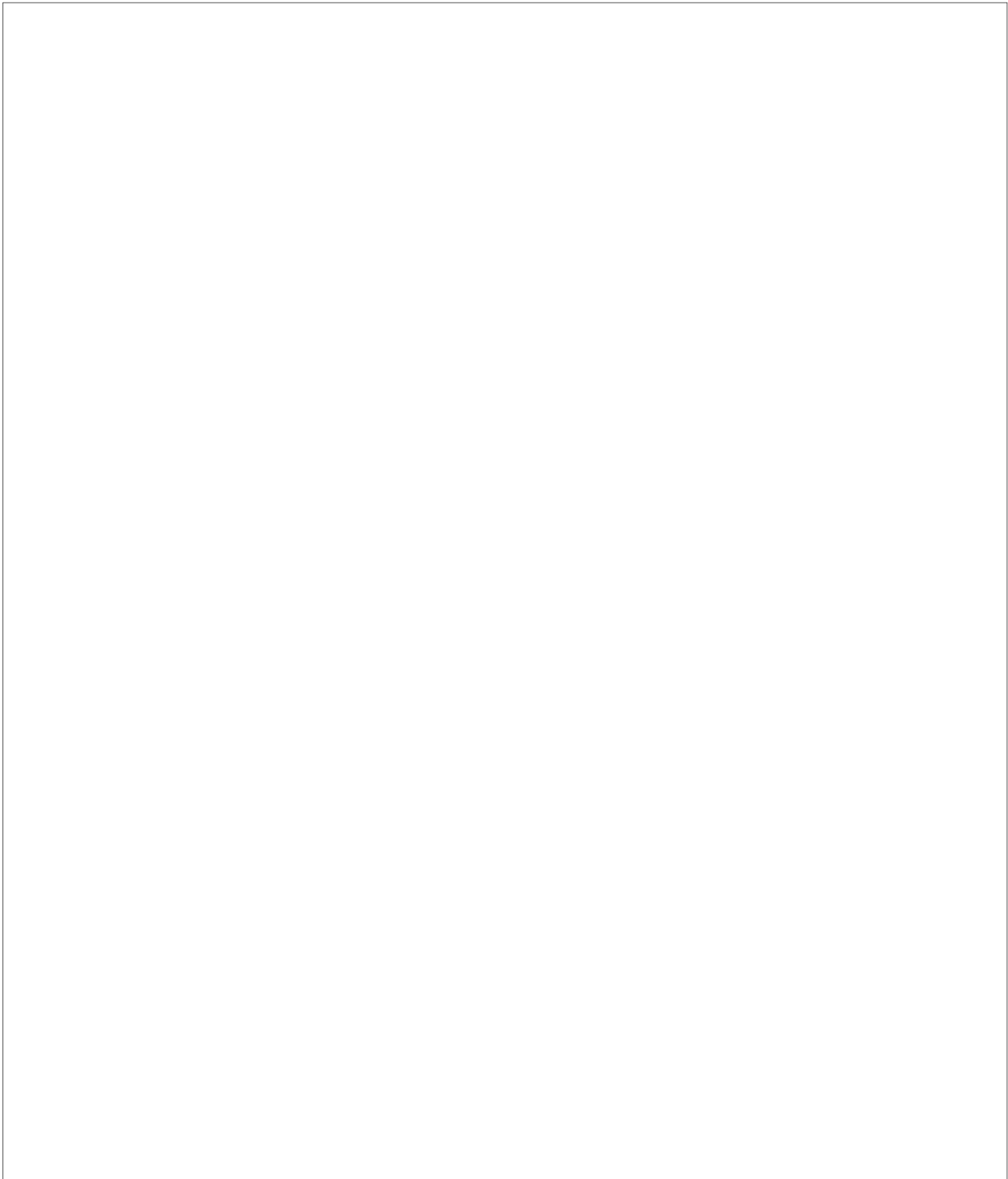
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23 April 1968

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23 April 1968 (b)(3)

Central Intelligence Bulletin

CONTENTS

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

East Germany - West Germany: East Germany is enforcing a ban on travel to Berlin by senior West German officials. (Page 3)

Iran: An early showdown between Iran and the Western oil consortium has been averted. (Page 4)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

Dominican Republic: Violence may occur on third anniversary of the landing of US troops. (Page 6)

Guatemala: The murder of a rightist leader may bring retaliation against security forces. (Page 7)

Congo (Kinshasa): Mercenaries to leave (Page 8)

Communist Conference: More preparation (Page 8)

USSR: Naval units to Iraq (Page 8)

Belgium: Formateur (Page 9)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

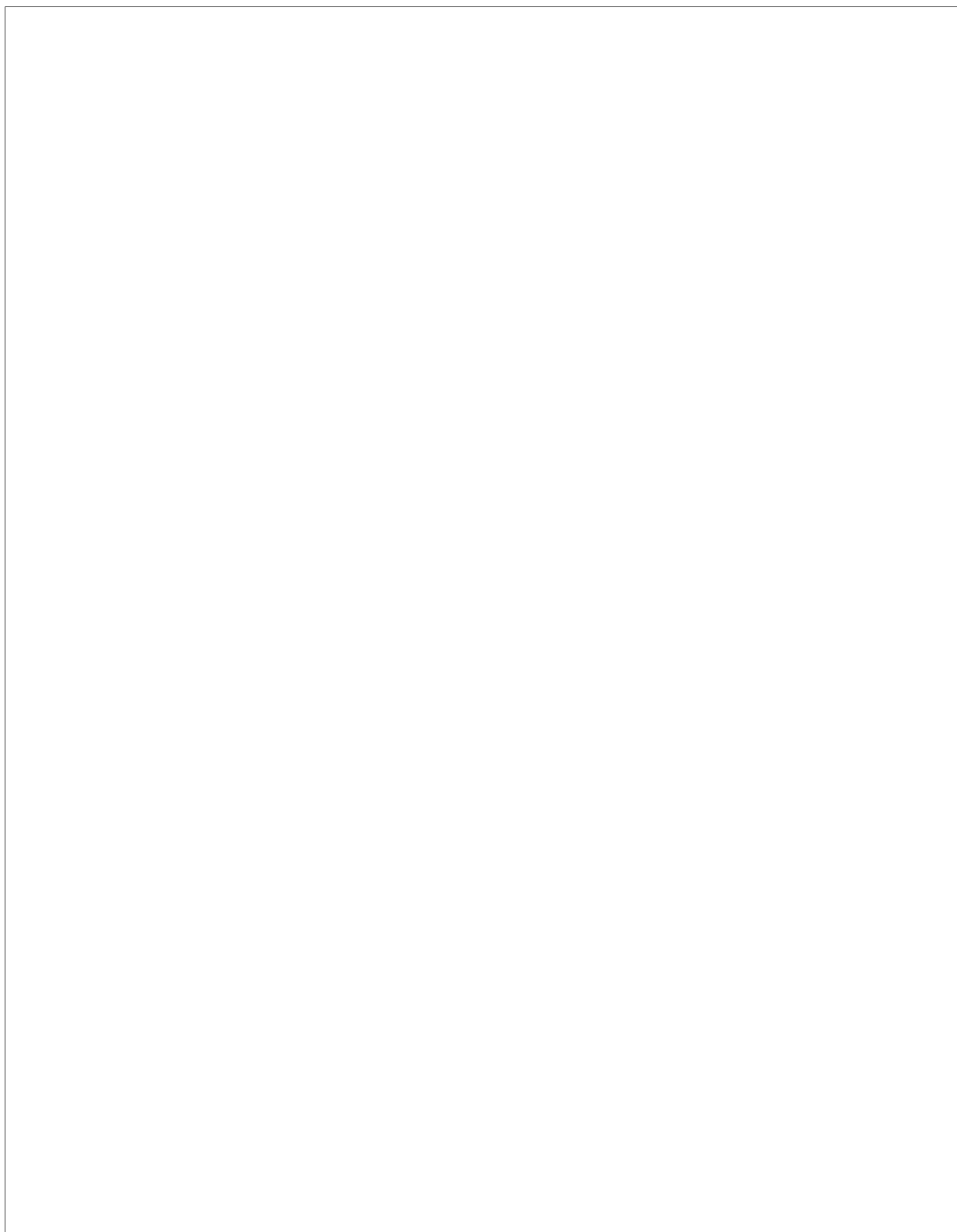
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23 Apr 68 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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23 Apr 68

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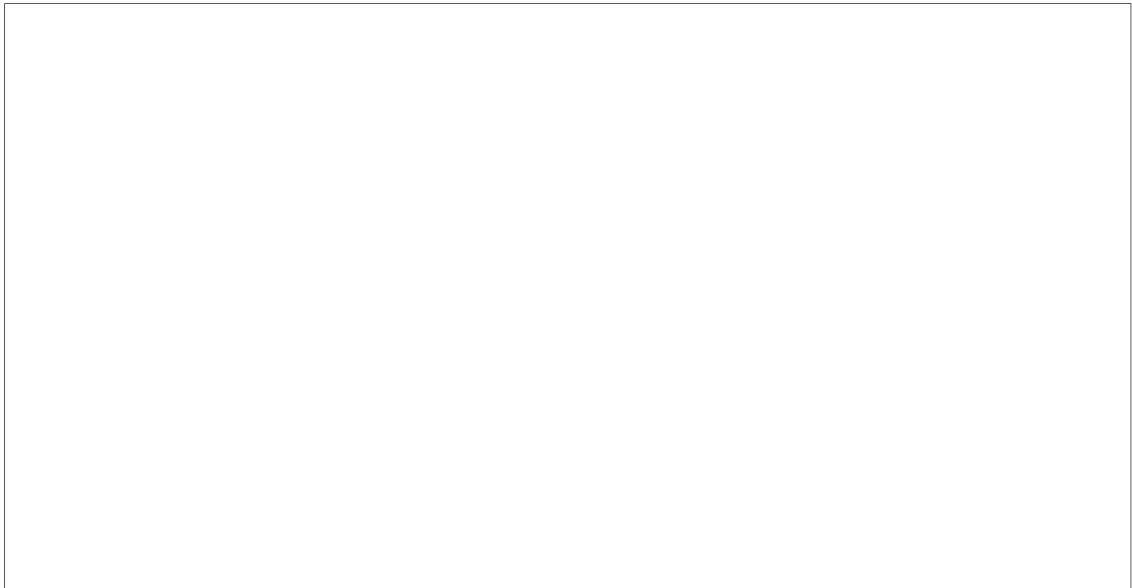
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23 Apr 68

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23 Apr 68

2

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East Germany - West Germany: The East Germans have begun to enforce the ban announced on 13 April prohibiting senior West German officials from traveling to Berlin.

Yesterday, a recently retired official of the Federal Building and Housing Ministry was turned back by East German border authorities at the Marienborn checkpoint. The individual was obliged to fly to Berlin, a mode of travel which the East Germans proscribe but cannot control.

Two minor government officials returning from Berlin to their offices in Bonn were detained yesterday by East German authorities at the Drewitz checkpoint just outside West Berlin. The two men eventually were permitted to proceed, but later another official of even lower rank was turned back at the Hirschberg checkpoint.

Enforcement of the ban came three days after the Allies delivered a protest against the East German measure to the Soviets, who are responsible for maintaining "normal" access to Berlin.

The latest restriction follows a similar measure announced last month which prohibits travel to Berlin by members of the radical German Nationalist Party. A number of party members have reportedly been turned back by the East Germans during the past several weeks.

Bonn is concerned over the East German moves but so far has been unable to settle on the type of countermeasures it should employ. [REDACTED]

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23 Apr 68

3

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Iran: A showdown between Iran and the Western oil consortium over 1968 oil revenues has been averted.

The Iranians have put forward a face-saving scheme whereby revenues can be calculated on the basis of the Iranian calendar year, which did not begin until March 20. By ignoring the first quarter of 1968, when production was low, consortium revenues apparently would meet Iranian demands.

The Shah, wishing to avoid a crisis with the consortium, has decided upon this contrivance for 1968, but the problem of still wider gaps between Iranian demands and consortium estimates for 1969-72 remains unresolved. The next round of haggling will begin in October.

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23 Apr 68

4

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23 Apr 68

5

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Dominican Republic: Plans for a leftist demonstration on 28 April, the third anniversary of the landing of US troops, could lead to violence.

The left-of-center opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party has scheduled a mass rally in Santo Domingo which will probably be supported by the country's divided Communist movement. The demonstration will have an anti-US theme and could lead to incidents directed at US installations and personnel.

[redacted] opposition groups hope the rally will produce violence and disrupt the campaign for the municipal elections to be held on 16 May.

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Balaguer has not permitted any political demonstrations in recent months. If the demonstration now planned is held, with or without permission, some violence is likely although the security forces seem capable of preventing serious disorders. [redacted]

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23 Apr 68

6

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Guatemala: The murder of a rightist leader in Guatemala City may trigger retaliation against security forces.

Raul Lorenzana, a ringleader in the kidnaping of Archbishop Casariego last month, was captured and liquidated by government forces on 18 April. One of Lorenzana's aides was also killed, and Oliverio Castaneda Paiz, a leader of the civilian counterinsurgency groups in Zacapa, was arrested.

[redacted] Castaneda and Lorenzana were meeting apparently to discuss the possibility of Lorenzana's cooperation in a coup against President Mendez. Castaneda has been unsure of his position since the high-level military shifts late last month. He fears that Mendez will try to disarm and disband the 3,000 civilians still operating in Zacapa.

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Lorenzana's death may stimulate reaction from extreme right wingers as well as from members of the notorious right-wing Mano Blanca terrorist organization. Lorenzana was the leader of this group. Infighting among anti-Communist groups will probably further draw attention from the Communist guerrillas, who continue to train and reorganize.

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23 Apr 68

7

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NOTES

Congo (Kinshasa): The foreign mercenaries in Rwanda may finally be evacuated tomorrow. Two planes chartered by the Red Cross are in Kigali to fly them to Europe via Khartoum. One plane will fly directly to Belgium, the other to Italy, France, and Germany. Once in Europe the mercenaries are to disperse to their countries of origin, which will be responsible for preventing their return to black Africa.

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Communist Conference: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Rumania and Yugoslavia will be among the missing when some 70 Communist party delegations convene in Budapest on 24 April to prepare an agenda for a full-scale international conference of Communist parties. According to an editorial in the Czechoslovak party daily on 19 April, Prague believes that the preparatory meeting as well as the full conference should be free of pressures to subscribe to binding resolutions. The Czechoslovaks, who will attend, clearly hope that Rumania and Yugoslavia will eventually find the terms of the full conference acceptable. [REDACTED]

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USSR: The Soviet naval units currently on a goodwill tour of a number of ports on the Indian Ocean plan to visit Iraq in May. This will be the first visit of Soviet naval units to a Persian Gulf port. The visit is expected to increase the Shah of Iran's uneasiness over the presence of nongulf powers in the Persian Gulf. It is not known whether Premier Kosygin gave the Iranians advance notice during his recent visit to Tehran. If he did not, some of the good will generated probably will be lost. [REDACTED]

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23 Apr 68

8

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Belgium: Socialist leader Leo Collard has been appointed to form a new government and try to end the political crisis now in its 75th day. Collard is seeking a coalition with caretaker Prime Minister Vanden Boeynants' Social Christians; efforts in recent weeks to form alternate combinations among the three important parties appear to have failed. The major obstacle in Collard's path is to find a solution to the linguistic dispute acceptable to the Social Christians, whose split on this issue precipitated the crisis in February. [REDACTED]



LEO COLLARD

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23 Apr 68

9

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